WM. KNABE & CO., 148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

GUERRA MAKES CHARGES.

AN ALLEGED OFFER FROM WASHINGTON FOR CUBAN BONDS.

WHAT THE TREASURER OF THE CURAN PRO-VISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE CHARGES OF BRIBERY MADE

AGAINST THE JUNTA-CUBANS ON

prietors and politicians by offers of Cuban t yesterday. General Grosvenor, in the Cuban bonds in his pocket, and would explain how they came into his possession "at the proper time."
while H. H. Kohisaat, in an editorial in one of his Chicago papers, charges the Junta with offering a bribe of \$2,000,000 of Cuban bonds to a Chicago man to use his influence with the Administration for the recognition of the provisional governme and guaranteeing the sale of the bonds for 40 cents on the dollar after such recognition should be obtained. The impression prevails that Mr. as having been approached by the Cuban Junta.
When these statements were shown yesterday to
T. Estrada Palma and Horatio S. Rubens by a Tribune reporter, they referred him to Benjamin J. Guerra, the treasurer of the provisional government, who, they said, was better able to answer questions relating to the Cuban bonds. Mr. Guerra was found at his office, No. 192 Water-st., and readily responded to the inquiries put to him. and readily responded to the inquiries put to him.
"It is quite likely," he said, "that General Grosvenor had in his possession \$10,000 worth of Cuban bonds. But if he has he came by them in a bona fide manner, and they are part of the bonds which the Junta has disposed of. I can give you the figures relating to the amount of bonds which have

figures relating to the amount of bonds which have been printed, and the value of those sold," continued Mr. Guerra, referring to his books.

"Altogether there have been printed \$2,370,000 of bonds, in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, \$100 and \$50, and \$175,000 of bonds in denominations of \$10 and \$5. Of these issues there have been sold for cash \$94.000 to 158 different persons in amounts ranging from \$5 to \$20,000. In addition we have disposed of \$28,300 \$5 to \$20,000. In addition we have disposed of \$28,300 worth in exchange for merchandise for the Cuban worth in exchange for merchandise for the Cuban troops, making a total of bonds which we have left on our hands of \$122.400. The rest of the bonds which we been printed are now in my possession, and can be seen by any one who wishes to see them. I am prepared to swear, as, in fact, I have sworn before the Senate Committee, to the truth of the statement which I have just given to you. Posi-tively no bonds have been distributed to newspaper proprietors, or any person whatever, for any kind of services performed or likely to be performed on behalf of Cuban independence, and no bonds have ever left my hands except such as have been paid for either in cash or merchandise. Any insin-

untion to the contrary is absolutely false.
"In face of what I have just told you no reply is necessary from me to the charge made by Mr. Kohlsaat. If to him or to any one whom he knows

Kohlsaat. If to him or to any one whom he knows were offered 12,000,000 of Cuban bonds, the negotiations came from some one not connected with the Junta, and from some one who would have found it impossible to deliver the scrip if the offer had been accepted."

NO NEED OF BRIBERY.

Mr. Guerra went on to say that there was no necessity for the Junta to attempt bribery. The sympathy of the American people, he said, was with Cuba, and ultimately the independence of the Island would be secured through the mediations of the United States. Reverting again to the alleged distribution of Cuban bonds for ulterior purposes, Mr. Guerra made the somewhat startling statement that a man representing certain individuals at Washington had sought to correct the Junta individuals at 10 cents on the collar.

**This man," said Mr. Guerra, "practically threatened us that unless we let him have the bonds at the price he quoted Cuban would never receive recognition. He said he was prepared to pay on the specific of the bonds, but we refused his offer."

"No, he did not lead me to believe that, but he did inform me that the bonds were wanted by some one sufficiently influential to assure the recognition by Congress of the Cuban agreement."

Mr. Guerra religed to mertion the name of the condition by Congress of the Cuban agreement."

Mr. Guerra religed to mertion the name of the some one sufficiently influential to assure the recognition by Congress of the Cuban agreement."

Mr. Guerra was asked.

"No, Che did not lead me to believe that, but he did inform me that the bonds were wanted by some one sufficiently influential to assure the recognition by Congress of the Cuban agreement."

Mr. Guerra religed to mertion the name of the specific provisions of various sorts—flour, ham and codifish he had said.

The Cuban Junta received yesterday a large number of telegrams from sympathizers throughout the country congratuation.

he had said.

The Cuban Junta received yesterday a large number of telegrams from sympathizers throughout the country congratulating them upon the decision of Congress to intervene in the Cuban war. Throughout the dry also the rooms of the Junta at New-st. were filled with an excited and self-congratulatory crowd of people, and when General Palma arrived in the afternoon the enthusiasm reached such intensity that he was selzed by a group of his followers and amid cheers was raised shoulder high. A STATEMENT FROM THE JUNTA.

The following statement was issued by the Junta yesterday afternoon:

resterday afternoon:

The resolutions as they stand are tantamount to the recognition of the Cuban Republic. The declaration is that the people of Cuba are free and independent, while the Cuban people acknowledge allegiance only to the Republic of Cuba, which they have established and maintained by force of arms. The only object of the insurrection was the independence of the Cubans. This is also provided for by the resolutions.

The Cubans asked that before intervention there he recognition or independence. This is also probe recognition or independence.

be recognition or independence. This is also provided for by the resolution. Their desire to have their own government free from any coercion whatever is provided for by the fourth paragraph of the resolution. Under these circumstances the demand made by the United States that Spain at once evacuate the island and the threat that in

A TRAVELING MAN

Gives Some Valuable Hints Regarding the Care of the Health While Traveling.

Mr. R. W. Wincherdon, a commercial traveler from Birmingham, whose business keeps him almost constantly on the road, relates in the Sunday News the dangers to health resulting from constant change of residence and the way he overcame the usual injurious effects. He says: One thing people traveling cannot very well avoid is the constant change in water

and food; the stomach never has an opportunity to become accustomed to anything and in a few years or much sooner the average traveling man becomes a hopeless dyspeptic. For several years I suffered more or less from

indigestion, sour stomach, headaches, distaste for food, often no appetite, gas on the stomach and the usual unpleasant effects of imperfect

for different troubles, and I tried all of hem with indifferent results. Finally on the rain between Pittsburg and Philadelphia one lay. I overheard a conversation between two adies, one of whom had suffered severely from indigestion and stated she had been completely cured by a remedy which she called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets: I remembered the conversation because it directly interested me; and at the next town I inquired at the first drug store and bought a package for fifty cents, and from that day to this I have never been without them. They are pleasant tasting tablets, not a secret patent medicine, but composed of vegesecret patent medicine, but composed of vegetable essences, pure pepsin, fruit salts and
Golden Seal; being in tablet form they never
lose their good qualities like a liquid medicine
would, but are always fresh and ready for use.
I carry a box in my pocket continually, and
whenever I see any symptoms of indigestion I
take one, also one after each meal, and for a
year and a half I have not lost a day by reason
of poor health and can eat anything and relish
what I eat; my digestion is absolutely perfect
as far as I can judge from my feelings, and
although there may be other stomach medicines
just as good as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, I do
not know what they are. Certainly for people
who travel they are far ahead of any liquid
medicine, as they are so convenient, they can
be carried in the pocket and used whenever
needed.
I believe they are sold by all druggists at 50

eded.

I believe they are sold by all druggists at 50 ents, and believe any one who will try them fill agree with me, that for indigestion and tomach trouble Stuart's Dysperia Tablets are

the event of her refusal the land and naval forces will be used to compel evacuation certainly merit the deepest gratitude on the part of the Cubans.
Should force be necessary on the part of the United States there will be most complete cooperation by the Cuban Government and its army. Coast pilots and practised guides will be placed unconditionally at the service of the United States, and in every practicable way will the Cubans aid in expelling the common enemy. To the partiolism of the American press and the American people the Cubans owe a debt of the deepest gratitude, and for the confidence the American people have in them they hope to prove their worthiness. The steadfastness with which they have pursued their ideal for independence and the organization which they have shown in their fight against Spain are sufficient proof that they will be able to maintain their independence and that peace which will be their only object for the future.

LITTLE LIFE IN THE MARKET. WALL STREET STILL CHERISHES THE HOPE THAT WAR MAY BE AVOIDED.

There was more business done on the Stock Exchange yesterday than on Monday, although the total transactions still fell short of two hundred housand shares; and the market showed more signs of life than on the previous day, although it was, in the main, dull and quiet. The early selling, on the news that the two branches of Congress had agreed on the Cuban resolution and the report that the President would promptly sign it, caused a decline of 1 to 1% per cent in many of the active stocks; but this selling was soon checked, only to be renewed awhile later, the second selling move last moment averted through Spanish action, and it was this sentiment which yesterday prevented the market from becoming panicky. The selling cant fact was the serious decline of European Government securities in London and Continental capitals. Spanish Fours suffering especially; while in this market Government fours of 1925 fell off to

The stocks most extensively dealt in were Tobacco, of which 26,30 shares changed hands, the net decline for the day being 1% per cent; Sugar, 16.841 shares, net loss 1; Burlington, 21,766 shares, net loss 114: Northern Pacific preferred, 11,618 shares, loss 1; St. Paul. 20,478 shares, loss 114; Union Pacific preferred, 15,247 shares, loss 1 per

tion were announced yesterday-\$50,600 each by the National City Bank and the Bank of British North America. It was learned that Kountze Brothers America. It was learned that Kountze Brothers & Co. had imported \$26,600 more than had been credited to them, their total standing at \$325,000. It is at present almost impossible to obtain gold in the open market in Europe.

The French liner La Navarre, which arrived here on Monday from Havre, brought 1,200,000 frames in gold, half for the National City Bank and half for Kuhn, Loch & Co. The Bank of England has sold \$25,000 in eagles for shipment to the United States. There was no gold deposited yesterday with the Sub-Treasury in payment for currency to be sent for account of local banks to points in the interior The Sub-Treasury received the fifth installment of the Union Pacific purchase money balances held by the various depository banks. The amount paid in yesterday was \$45,000, and only one more installment remains to be paid under the present call.

FOUR YACHTS PURCHASED. OTHERS FAVORABLY CONSIDERED, BUT THE

The work of adding to the Auxiliary Navy was Officers. Three of the members of the Board were in Philadelphia in the morning, but two of them returned in the afternoon,

returned in the afternoon. Lieutenant-Commander J. D. J. Kelley was unable to resume his duties, but he is expected to be out to-day.

Acting upon the orders of the Navy Department, the Board took steps to purchase four yachts for the fleet of ten which they were recently directed to secure. There were three others which were them were in excess of what it was thought wise to pay. The yachts purchased are the Viking. Restless, the Thespia and the Illawara. Three

being loaded in large quantities.

H. P. Booth, agent of the line, said yesterday afternoon that the Seneca would certainly sail un-less war was declared before her sailing hour. He had received no orders or instructions from Washington regarding the sailing of the ship asked if the provisions sent on the steamship the line did not ultimately reach the Snaush asked if the provisions sent on the steamships of the line did not ultimately reach the Spanish dov-ernment, Mr. Booth said that there was little doubt much of it did go to the Spanish Army from the consignees in Havana. He said, however, that the provisions were sent by firms that had for years sent such cargoes to Havana, and that the man-agers of the line could not take into consideration the ultimate destination of the provisions. As com-mon carriers they were obliged to receive them. The Seneca will carry no passengers.

SHIPS TEMPORARILY WITHDRAWN. THE COMPANIA LE ESPANOLA SUSPENDS SERVICE

BETWEEN THIS PORT AND CIENFUEGOS.

G. T. Winternitz, acting agent of the Compania la Española Steamship Line, which piles between New-York and Clenfuegos, Cuba, announced yesterday the temporary suspension of the service of terday the temporary suspension of the service of the company's ships between the ports named. The company's wharves at this port are in Brooklyn. The two ships of the line, the Santiago de Cuba and the Cienfuegos, are at present tied up at Cien-fuegos. The company handles freight almost en-tirely. Its agent refused to discuss the suspension beyond saying that it was due to the difficulties pending between this country and Spain.

THE WALL STREET REGIMENT PLAN.

Washington E. Connor said yesterday that he could give for publication at present no further details regarding the proposed Wall Street Regi-ment, but that full information would gladly be given out as soon as it should become absolutely certain, through some decisive act, by either party, that war must break out.

The banks in this city, with no exception which has

The banks in this city, with no exception which has yet been noted, will keep their places open for such employes as may volunteer for field service and will continue to pay them their full salaries, as though they were at their desks.

Secretary Gage's circular relative to enlistments was roceived yesterday at the Sub-Treasury.

The Okonite Company, Limited, manufacturers of insulated wires and cables, with offices at No. 258 Broadway, at a special meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday sdopted resolutions to the effect that in case any employe of the company should enlist either in the Army or Navy in the expected war with Spain such employs on his return would secure his old place or one similar to it.

ATTITUDE OF BANKERS.

Bankers yesterday were reluctant to make any prediction as to the probable effect upon business and the money market of an outbreak of hos-tilities. None of them would talk for publication, and their views expressed privately showed a wide variance of opinion, some believing that a war would make the money tighter for awhile would make the money light to aske an extension others, easier. The bankers have not yet held any conference as to their course in case of a war-loan offering, although a day or two ago there was a rumor of such a gathering. But they are understood all to be prepared to do their share in taking bonds in case the Government should make a bond

THE PRESIDENTS POLICY COMMENDED. At a meeting of the Classis of New-York of the Reformed Church yesterday this resolution was

adopted:

Resolved, by the Classis of New-York of the Reformed Church in America, the oldest ecclesiastical body in the State of New-York, that we express to President William McKinley our earnest appreciation of his wise and patriotic Administration of our country's interests during the last months, so critical in our history, and our unwavering confidence in his leadership, whatever may be the event of the coming days. We assure him and his Cabinet of our constant prayers for the divine blessing, and pledge our loyal support and enthusiastic co-operation.

Wedding Silver.

New and Special Designs.

Black, Starr & Frost

S. W. cor. 5th Ave. & 39th St.

SPANIARDS READY TO LEAVE TOWN

PASSAGE SECURED ON THE PANAMA FOR ALL WHO WANT TO DEPART-SENOR

BALDASANO'S HOUSE TO LET. Arturo Baldasano y Topete, the Spanish Consul-General at New-York, said yesterday that it was true that he had given up the lease of his house at No. 68 West Ninety-seventh-st, and made all His house, however, had been advertised as being for rent, although he continued to live in it. Yesterday afternoon a notice, of which a translapaper of New-York, "Las Novedades"

paper of New-York, "Las Novediales":

Consulate-General of Spain at New-York.

Those Spanish subjects registered in this consulate who desire to embark for Havana on Wednesday, the 29th inst. at 1 p. m., on the Spanish steamer Panama, may present themselves in this office from 9 o'clock in the morning of said day.

ARTURO BALDASANO Y TOPETE,

Consul-General.

It was said at the consulate that those Spanish subjects who were unable to pay for transporta-tion would be assisted by the Spanish Government. Senor Baldasano said late in the afternoon that he expected about fifty Spaniaras would sail today on the Panama. He denied that he had arany on the Panama.

any of the Panama.

any of the Panama.

whatsoever, and said he had received no message from the Spanish Minister at Washington yester-

CONFIDENCE IN THE PRESIDENT. PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWEST TRUST MR. M'KIN-

TION-A SEATTLE MAN'S VIEWS.

"President McKinley has made thousands of friends in the extreme Northwestern part of the country by his attitude on the Cuban matter," said George U. Fiper, manager of "The Scattle Post-Intelligencer," yesterday. Mr. Piper is in the city on business, and is at the Hotel Imperial. In ex-

"The Northwest, especially our part of it, is for the Northwest, especially our part of it, is for the war, if it is necessary to secure the freedom of Cuba and avenge the Maine. As a rule, however, will the majority of our people believe that the Presi-dent is able to handle the matter, and they would far rather trust him than the members of Congress, who may be influenced to a large degree by their desire for re-election. Hundreds of Democrats within my own knowledge are out and out in favor of saving the affair with Mr. McKiney, and are willing to abide by his decision. They want to have Spain expelled from the continent, but they know that diplomacy may accomplish the desired result as well and far more cheaply than a war. If war comes, they will fight, and the dovernment could not do better than to call on the men of the West and Northwest first, for in many respects they are better able to stand the theory of a campaign than the men of the East. Bestdes, they are better trained in the skills use of direarms, many of them having taken part in the ware with the Indians. For nativalism of the course with the

IN SUPPORT OF MR. M'KINLEY. GRESS TO UNITE ON "ONE

SUPREME POLICY."

As a meeting of the Republican Club Mondevening, the following resolutions were adopted

evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

The Republican Club of the City of New York, in meeting regularly assembled, hereby indorses and ratifies a resolution adopted at a large and informal meeting, held at the club on Saturday night, April 18, 1858, which was in the following words:
"Republican Club of the City of New York approved and indorses the message of President Mc-Kinley to Congress as a wise and Satesmanlike expression of our relations with Spain and our daty in this crists. The conduct of our negotiations on the Cuban question by the President and presented the best traditions of American diplomacy, and the issue of peace or war, to secure liberty and order for Cuba, and the rights and justice imperatively demanded by the American people can be safely left to the wisdom and patrictism of the President of the United States.

Believing that prompt, united and decisive action is of the highest imperatance, this cith calls upon both houses of Congress to merge individual and political judgment in one supreme policy, which will command the respect and confidence of all branches of the Government, and interneh upon the constitutional prefequatives of none; to such a policy this club pledges its unqualified support, and the people of the United States will enthusiastically rally for its enforcement.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY SECRETARY PORTER THE PRESIDENT PLEASED WITH THE REPUB-LICAN CLUB'S RESOLUTIONS.

In response to the telegram which was sent by Republican Club to President McKinley on Saturday night, Chauncey M. Depew, the president of the club, vesterday received the following letter from J. Addison Porter, the secretary to the Presi-

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Dear Mr. Depew: The President has received your telegram of the loth lost, embedying the recent resolution of the Republican Club of New-York, expressing confidence in his policy in regard to the matter referred to. I take great pleasure in conveying to you, and through you to the club, the assurance of the President's grateful appreciation of this evidence of goodwill. It is always a source of encouragement to the President to learn that his course is receiving the approval of the people, and this contral expression from so distinguished an organization is particularly gratifying to him.

With great respect and exteem, believe me, faithfully yours,

JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

TWO CARGOES OF GUNS.

The munifiest of the Atlantic Transport steamship Massachusetts, which is due here to morrow, was received yesterday. It records that aboard the Massachusetts are eighteen cases of rifled guns and tweive cases of castings, consigned to the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The manifest of the Mohawk, which is due in two or three days, shows that aboard the Mohawk are forty-four cases of rapid-fire guns, fourier plees of carriages and twenty-six pieces of machinery, also consigned to the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

THEY WILL UPHOLD THE ADMINISTRATION. The regular meeting of the National Committee of the Catholic Young Men's National Union was held yesterday at the office of the president, Willtam T. McGuire, No. 77 Verona-st., Brooklyn. Representatives from Boston, New-York, Washington, Albany, Trenton, Providence, Chicago, Newark and hat the next annual convention be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 25 and 26, in Wash-The committee resolved, on behalf of the fifty

thousand young men it represents, to send, over the signature of the president of the union, the following telegram to President McKinley:

The National Committee of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, assembled in annual meeting at the president's office, Brooklyn, N. Y., expresses, on behalf of fifty thousand young men, their fealty to the flag, and their determination to uphold by every possible means your Administration in the upright and patriotic course it is pursuing

NEW-YORK HARROR CARLE FINISHED Washington, April 19.-General Greely, in charge

of telegraph and telaphone communication between seacoast fortifications, has announced that the New-York Harbor cable to Sandy Hook is completed; also that to Fort Wadsworth, and that to Fort Echuyier will be done to-morrow. SOUNDING THE GUARDSMEN

OFFICERS ENCOURAGED TO FIND OUT HOW MANY WOULD VOLUNTEER.

GATHERINGS AT SOME OF THE ARMORIES - WHAT MAJOR-GENERAL ROE HAS TO SAY.

Many officers of the National Guard in this city Many officers of the National Quart to the office of Major-General Roe, in the Stewart Building, yesterday and had talks with him about the feeling in their commands as to volunteering for the war as organizations. Most of them were under injunctions of secrecy when they left the office, but it was known that they had been encouraged to parertain how large a percentage of their commands would answer a call for the war. General Roe later declared that no orders had been issued to ascertain how many members of the Guard were ready to volunteer, but he said that and he was inclined to think that most of the regiments in the city would volunteer if they were wanted for service in Cuba. He read the draft of the bill to be introduced in Congress, permitting militia regiments to volunteer as organizations, and he said he thought it would be satisfactory to the

A report that the regiments and separate panies of the National Guard in New-York had been ordered to meet in their armories last evening for the purpose of taking steps to volunteer for the war was contradicted by General Roe. He said no orders had been issued, and that if any militia organizations in the city assembled last evening they would do so without orders from headquarters. He did not deny that officers of regiments had been encouraged to call meetings of the regiments to ascertain how many of the Guardsmen were ready

to volunteer for service in Cuba.
"For some time," he said, "the officers of the different organizations have been finding out how many of their men would volunteer in case of many of their men would volunteer in case of a war, and how they felt about going in as a part of the Army of the United States, but they have not been acting under special orders from me. They have been doing it on their own responsibility. I haven't been opposed to their finding these things out at all.

haven't been opposed to their finding these indicated at the calling out of the militia," he continued, "and I don't think that the Governor will send me any orders until the President calls for volunteers. We have been simply setting things ready for such a call,"

Major Andrews, of Squadron A, said yesterday;
"If there is fighting in Chia by the United States I expect to go and take a hand in it, and, of course, I would go in command of Squadron A." Then the Major recollected that he was under injunctions not talk shout the readiness of the members of the squadron to volunteer, but he did not contradict the report that they had got together and had declared

to telk about the readilities out he did not contradict the report that they had got together and had declared themselves ready, almost to a man, to go and fight in Cuba if they were wanted.

Major-General Ree took a hand in the 86th Registers and yesterday. Colonel Duffy called upon him on Monday with a number of other visitors, and yesterday Major Lynch was one of Colone Duffy's rivais for election as colonel. On the might of the election Major Lynch was one of Colone Colonel Duffy after holding a demonstration in the armory hall, and then picked Major Lynch up are earted him on their shoulders to the company boom.

armory hall, and then picked Major Such dearried him on their shoulders to the companyroom.

It is understood that Brivadier-General Smith reprimanded him for permitting his men to do this, and
Major-General Roe talked sharply to him yesterday
about discipline in the regiment.

It was learnedvesterday by inquiry at several
regimental armories in the city last evening that
no formel calls for meetings of the regiments had
been issued, but that officers of the regiments had
been issued, but that officers of the regiments were
taking measures to ascertain how many
Guardsmen would volunteer for service in Cuba
if the regiments were wanted for the service.

Colonel Duffy, of the 69th Regiment, last fight
issued a circular to the officers and men of the
regiment, asking that in case the regiment was
culled into the service of the United States each
company would be in numbers up to the standard
required in the United States Army. The commander impressed upon the officers and men of
the regiment the necessity for vig rous recruiting in
all of the companies.

At the armory of the 1st Battery, in West Fortyfourthest Capitain Louis Wendell drilled his force

f ninety-five men in the use of the revolver, and hally asked the Guardemen if they would volun-er if called upon by the President to go to Chib-al the members of the battery expressed their illingness to go to the front. The names of forty are appear on the waiting list of Captain Wen-

probably assemble the members of their companies and men When Colorel Eddy was asked last night how many of the nen would volunter, he replied that it was impossible to state. Should the call be for one menth, and Colorel Eddy, 'I believe the for one menth, and Colorel Eddy, 'I believe the percentage would be good. If the call should be for think the percentage would be so large, and in case of one year. I could not that anything about it. You see, many of the men could not leave their business and families for that length of time.

RECRUITING TENTS AT THE PARKS. A PERMIT GRANTED TO CAPTAIN M'MURRAY-

all unfinished business as far as possible. One of for everybody connected with the Army, and that

crease the force, and it is not thought that this will be done. Should the President Issue a call for volunteers new recruiting stations will undoubt-edly be opened in the city. It is not known yet where the volunteers enlisted here would be sent to be drilled and equipped. An Army officer said sent to Governor's Island. He thought it possible that Bedlow's Island might be used for their tem-

Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and now ordnance ser-geant of the Old Guard, applied yesterday to President Clausen, of the Park Department, for permission to erect recruiting tents in the streets adjoining the parks. The folio granted to Captain McMurray: The following permit was

granted to Captain McMurray:

Department of Public Parks for the
Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.
New-York, April 19, 1893

Permission is hereby granted to the Old Guard,
upon the application of Captain James G. McMurray, to establish and maintain tents for the purpose
of enlisting recruits for the United States Army in
the streets adjoining the following parks, upon the
condition that no damage shall be done to the park
property, and subject to the rules and regulations
of the Department. Battery Park, City Hall Park,
Union Square Park, Madison Square Park, Tompkins Square Park ablingdon Square Park, Greeley
Square Park and Cooper Union Park.
Captain McMurray said that he would probably. Captain McMurray said that he would probably

have some of the tents up to-day.

It appears, however, to judge from the wording of the permit to erect the tents, that it was granted to Captain McMurray through a misunderstanding. In making the application for the permit Captain McMurray was acting for himself, and not for the Captain Edward P. Moore, secretary of the Old

Captain Edward P. Moore, secretary of the Old Guard, when seen by a Tribune reporter at the organization's armory, Forty-ninth-st, and Broadway, last night, said.

"The Old Guard is enthusiastic and all that, and when the right time comes it will take decided action in the work of raising a regiment or more of volunteers for the Government. But as there is no necessity to do that as yet the Old Guard has made no application to the Park Department for a permit to erect tents, nor has it authorized anybody to do so in its behalf. I have not even heard of such a matter being discussed by the officers of the Old Guard. Had the Old Guard contemplated making such an application it would certainly be recorded on the books in my department. "Should war come, and it tooks as if it would now, the Old Guard will be ready to assist the Government in every way, and it can be relied on to do it in the proper manner."

Nearly all the officers of the Old Guard, with the exception of Captain Moore, who is suffering from rheumatism, went to Philadelphia yesterday to take part in the anniversary celebration of the 1st Regiment of the Fennsylvania National Guard.

Police Captain Copeiand, of the Third Precinct, in City Hall Fark, said late yesterday that he had heard nothing of a permit being granted to erect tents in the park. Captain Copeland is a veteran of the Rebellion, and he said that in 185 some of the streets adjoining the parks were used for military purposes, and that just thirty-seven years ago yesterday the 6th Regiment of Massachusetts arrived in this city and was quartered in barracks erected on the ground where the General Postoffice now stands.

FATE OF CUBAN MAILS. The Cuban mail which has accumulated in the

New-York Postoffice may or may not be forwarded to Havana to-day by the Ward Line steamship

The Wanamaker Store

Certain Novelty Dress Goods

A Third Less than Yesterday

SOME of the very choicest of our importations of Black Dress Goods find themselves marked with a new set of figures this married find themselves marked with a new set of figures this morning.

They were of the higher-priced sorts—they are now among the lowerfigured kinds.

The only reason for this is the exigency of a stock adjustment.

They are goods which generally sell at sight. It may possibly be that their prices,—while only fair,—have been too high. Now that's fixed and we think they'll go as fast as their merit would seem to warrant.

With these some of the Colored Novelties suffer also:—

BLACK DRESS GOODS

At \$3, was \$4-Silk-and-wool Crocodile Crepon. At \$2, was \$3-Mohair-and-wool Diagonal Figured Crepon.

At \$2, was \$3-Mohair-and-wool Ripple Crepon.

At \$2, was \$3-Silk-and-wool Novelty Grenadines. At \$2.50, was \$3-Mexican Plaid Grenadines, with striped borders.

COLORED DRESS GOODS At \$1.25, was \$1.75—Silk Cluster Faille Stripe Bordered Vigoreaux. At \$1.27, was \$1.75—Silk Tartan Plaid Bordered Melange Poplins.

At \$1.25, was \$1.50-Mohair-and-wool Figured Crepons.

Those Suits About one-third of the Wash | Ordinarily, these are rather high-priced little dresses for wash dresses. for Boys. Suits we told about yester-day morning, were taken during the day. The rest are ready for you, if you come to-day.

They are new suits, pretty suits and of good materials. - galateas, piques, linen and drill. The collars are new in shape and usual prices of the cheaper domestic goods. the suits have a certain snap and "get-up" to them which you never see in cheap clothing. Sizes are for ages from 3 to 12

The Prices are One-half

the fair and regular figures for suits of this kind. \$1 to \$2.35.

Jacket Styles THERE are nothing but high-class garments here, and Prices. but there are no fancy figures in their prices. We think it as much our duty to the public to price our goods fairly, as to be fair in qualities and reliable in dealing. We don't speculate in goods.—price is a matter of computation from fixed facts. That is why you can get such garments as these at such prices. You would gladly pay more in many cases, if you were asked to do so.

At \$10—Of black clay serge; fly-front, coat collar and back; lined with taffeta or black satin.

At \$15—Of black imported Venetian cloth; fly-front, coat collar and back; strapped seams; lined through-

out with black tailets.
At \$20-Of black Ottoman cloth; double-breasted flyfront; extra long: lined with black taffeta; excellent

At \$25-Of tan kersey; double-breasted reefer front; wide revers, inserted plait back; trimmed with soutache braid; lined with changeable silk. Slightly Soiled

Children's Dresses. describe these dainty garments further than to say they are of French make, and rich in the lace and embroidery and ex-ling. Some very stylish striped cheviot quisiteness which characterizes the better trouserings at \$8 and \$9. class of French garments in general.

But these are alightly soiled, -nothing to hurt them, but their prices must be adjusted. Fifteen styles, -sizes for ages from 6 months to 3 years, -and a chance to get the hand-made French garments at the

They were, \$3.75 to \$6.25

They are, \$2 to \$4.

THEY are made of em-Embroidered broidered lawn and Skirts at New Prices. pique, and very neat and stylish you will find them. They are made long enough for almost anyone,-45 inches, and wide enough, too,-41/2 yards. All they need for instant use is to be sewed to the band and put on. All are of the bell shape, of

course. If this isn't enough to interest you, these prices will. There's one style in particular which is very cheap, indeed. The importation cost was \$14:—we have marked the skirt \$9,25. But you will find them all good values. Prices range from \$6.50 to

Broadway. Merchant This is for the man who is accustomed to fashionable. Tailoring. well-made clothing, but who has become tired of fancy prices. It will interest him to learn how much we can save him, and yet give him all that he is used to having. For instance: A lot of at-It isn't necessary to tractive cheviots and worsteds in checks and stripes now being made to order at \$25 to \$35. You'd pay much more for the same quality elsewhere, and for no better tailor-

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE VESSEL TO SAIL UNDER THE RED CROSS FLAG-NO TROUBLE EXPECTED.

J. K. Elwell, agent of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, has appointed a committee at Key West, consisting of Mayor Maloney, United States Consul Hyatt, formerly of Santiago, and Dr. O'Farrel to distribute among the eight hundred Cuban provisions which have been delayed at that place or lack of transportation to Cuba. Stephen E. Barton said yesterday that supplies were still being received by the committee. He said he had re-ceived advices from Salina, Kan., that two caroads of provisions had been shipped from there. the other 22,049 pounds of cornmeal. The total also received of the shipment of 500 packages of food and medicine from Buffalo, one carload of food from Atlanta, Ga.; 100 barrels of salt, valued at \$400, from Warsaw, N. Y., and a carload of

food and medicine from Buffalo, one carload of food from Atlanta, Ga.; 100 barries of sail, valued at \$400 form Cincinnati.

Mr. Barton also informed a Tribune reporter that the first relief vessel to Cuba would probably leave this week. The action of Congress, he said, would not interfere in the least with the plans of the committee. The only matter to be determined before chartering a steamer was the rates of insurance that would be required. But as the vessel would sail under the Red Cross flag, Mr. Barton thought she would be amply protected by the Geneva Treaty, and that therefore merely nominal insurance rates would be asked for. In that case, the committee would send a cargo of supplies to Cuba immediately.

In addition to this steamer, which will carry about one thousand tons of provisions and other necessaries, the committee hopes to send another ship within three weeks. The committee sent out the following notice last night:

ship within three weeks. The committee sent out the following notice last night:

The dispatching of these steamers with relief supplies is the outcome of a conference between the Department of State and this committee, in obedience to the expressed wish of the President. The vessels will be American and will sail from New-York to Key West, where they will get orders to proceed. They will carry the United States and Red Cross flags, and be turned over to the American National Red Cross upon leaving New-York. In case of hostilities, they will be convoyed to Cuban ports by United States war vessels, and the distribution of supplies will be under escort by the United States Army. The terms of the Geneva Treaty (Red Cross Treaty) require the Government to furnish such convoy and escort, and the Red Cross flag, when accompanied, will render the supplies and persons distributing the same neutral, and as such they will be respected and unmolested by the Spanish Army and Navy.

ORDERS FOR SADDLES AND HARNESS. EQUIPMENTS FOR GUARD OFFICERS AND A GOV-ERNMENT CONTRACT NEARING COMPLETION.

An order for sixty sets of saddles, bridles and avalry equipments for National Guard officers is being completed by C. M. Moseman & Bro., of No. 126 Chambers-st. The sets cost \$100 each. The State pays \$15 and the officer pays the rest. rangements have been made with the Adams Express Company, through Major Underbill, to furnish to the National Guard of this city, at ten hours' notice, all necessary horses and wagons for transportation purposes, and Moseman & Bro. will supply the extra harness that may be required. The Government has ordered from the same firm two hundred sets of six-horse baggage harness, and one hundred sets of six-horse baggage harness, and one hundred sets of ambulance harness for two and four horse teams, at a cost of about \$29.000. The National Guard orders were given three weeks ago and the goods are almost ready for shipment. The Government orders were given a fortnight ago, and will be finished within a short time. rangements have been made with the Adams Ex-

HALE-PAY TO THOSE WHO GO TO WAR. Detroit, April 19.-The National Express Com-

pany has sent notice to all its officers that all employee who are members of militia companies active service in the prospective war, will be allowed half-pay during their entire term of service, and all who return will be reinstated at full pay, either in the position vacated or in one carrying equal compensation.

TO ALLOW CITY EMPLOYES TO FIGHT. The Board of Aldermen yesterday undertook to provide for all Tammany men holding city offices

ments of the city government where their em-ployes volunteer to hear arms in the coming con-flict to grant such employes leave of absence, with full pay during the time of such service. It was ordered that the head of every department be fur-nished with a copy of the resolutions.

WANT TO DRILL IN BROOKLYN STREETS. Brooklyn, yesterday gives permission to the Kloeck-ner Guards to drill in any of the streets of the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn until June 1. The Kloeckner Guards were represented as being five hundred strong, and getting ready to go to Cuba when the President calls for volunteers. The battallon has been formed by F. Kloeckner, a Wall Street broker, who lives at No. 6 Wall Street. Brooklyn, and has offices at No. 6 Wall Street.

MARINES CHEERED IN THE STREETS. Two detachments of marines, one numbering and forty, arrived here yesterday, one passing through the downtown district on the way to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The larger body came on the steamboat Puritan, of the Fall River Line, and was transferred to a Government tug, which conveyed the men to the yard. A large number of the men were from Newport. The remainder came from Portsmouth. The squad of fifty men came from Norfolk by way of Poiladelphia. They were under the command of Lieutenant McKelvey, and made the journey over the Pennsylvania Railroad. On reaching the Cortlandt-st, ferry they formed in line and marched over the Brooklyn Bridge to the Navy Yard. They were enthusiastically cheered on the way from the ferry to Brooklyn. Brooklyn Navy Yard. The larger body came on

STRENGTH OF THE VOLUNTEER RESERVES. The Executive Committee of the National Volunteer Reserves vesterday wrote to Adjutant-General Corbin and President McKiniey that the organiza-tion was ready to furnish the Government with 400.000 men at a moment's notice. The committee has informed the Governor of the State that all the men enlisted in New-York are at his disposal.

THE NAVAL RESERVES FOR THE YANKEE. Captain Jacob W. Miller, commander of the New-York Naval Reserve, said vesterday that the detail of men for the auxiliary crutser Yankee would be ready on Thursday. The Yankee is to go into service as seen as hostilities begin. Captain Miller said the men are well pleased at the idea of being on a vessel which was to be in active service. No further orders have been issued for the Naval Reserves.

ACTION OF THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION The Maritime Association of the Port of New-York held its annual meeting at noon yesterday High Kelly, the president of the association, in his annual address, said that the association began the year with 1,125 members and closed it with 1,097 members, and the shrinkage was due chiefly to the union of individual concerns in large companies or corporations. He referred to the decline of the commerce of the port of New-York and of the diftion of the association as a means of protecting that commerce. Resolutions of thanks to Mr. Kelly

passed, and the association passed unanimously passed, and the association passed manimously the following:

Resolved, by the members of the Maritime Exchange of the Port of New-York, assembled in annual meeting. That they recognize in the acts of President McKinley the efforts of the Chief Executive of a Nation of seventy millions of people to conserve the interests confided to his care, and pledge to him their implicit faith in his wisdom and good judgment.

as the retiring president of the association were

CHEERS AT THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE. When word reached the Consolidated Exchange yesterday that the resolution freeing Cuba had been signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker Reed, a tremendous cheer went up from the floor, and in a few minutes the several posts about which the brokers congregate were decorated with American and Cuban flass. Several score of brokers gathered in front of the rostrum and made themselves hoarse singing patriotic songs. Trading from that time on was practically suspended for the day.

RATES FOR WAR RISKS. Some of the marine insurance companies here

for war risks, while others advanced rates nearly 100 per cent, in the belief that the agreement of 100 per cent, in the belief that the agreement of the two houses of Congress on the Cuban resolution would make "war sure," as the "scare heads" have long been proclaiming. For risks on the Spanish steamer Panama, sailing to-day to Havana and Mexican ports, rates in effect prohibitive were demanded, and little insurance of this sort, there-fore, was effected on her. Advices from London were to the effect that war risks there on American goods and vessels had advanced 25 per cent.